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STRET FORD

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BOROUGH OF STRET FORD

# ANNUAL REPORT

*of the*

Medical Officer of Health

1950

Including the Report of the

Chief Sanitary Inspector

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL,  
STRET FORD.





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# PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

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## **Medical Officer of Health :**

E. H. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

## **Assistant Medical Officers of Health**

(who are also Assistant Divisional Medical Officers in the whole-time service of the Lancashire County Council)

BARBARA M. KNIGHT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

MARJORIE T. DARE, M.B., Ch.B.

J. N. DOBSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

## **Dental Officers**

(Lancashire County Council)

J. S. HIGHAM, B.D.S.

LOLA C. HALL, L.D.S.

(Appointed, September 1950)

## **Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Director :**

\*J. KAY, C.S.I.B., M.Inst.P.C.

## **Meat and Food Inspector :**

\*A. MARKLAND, C.S.I.B.

## **District Inspectors, 1950 :**

H. WRIGLEY, C.S.I.B., A.M.I.P.C.

(Retired, June 1950)

\*R. J. THOMPSON, C.S.I.B., A.M.I.P.C.

\*R. C. SANDERSON, C.S.I.B.

\*P. A. WILLIAMS, C.S.I.B.

(Resigned, July 1950)

\*G. ROEBUCK, C.S.I.B.

\*H. FARRER, C.S.I.B.

(Appointed, June 1950)

G. N. HART, C.S.I.B.

(Appointed, August 1950)

\* Certified Meat and Food Inspectors.

## SECTION A. STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1950.

Area (Statute Acres) .. .. .	3,530
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, mid-1950 .. .. .	62,450
(Census, 1931) .. .. .	56,791
(Census, 1921) .. .. .	46,535
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1950) according to Rate Books .. .. .	17,534
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census, 1931).. ..	13,610
Persons per acre .. .. .	17.69
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (Census, 1931) .. .. .	14,705
Rateable Value .. .. .	£537,630
Product of 1d. Rate .. .. .	£2,198

### VITAL STATISTICS BASED ON THE NET BIRTHS AND DEATHS AFTER CORRECTION FOR INWARD AND OUT- WARD TRANSFERS AS FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

		M.	F.	Total
LIVE BIRTHS	Legitimate .. ..	509	499	1,008
	Illegitimate .. ..	30	35	65
Total .. .. .		539	534	1,073
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (adjusted) .. .. .				16.3
Still Births .. .. .				16
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births .. ..				15
Deaths .. .. .				699
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (adjusted) .. .. .				12.7

The crude death rate of 11.2 per 1,000 population after adjustment by the use of the comparability factor of 1.12 supplied by the Registrar-General, gives a death rate of 12.7 per 1,000, which is statistically comparable with the death rate for England and Wales of 11.6 per 1,000.

Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ..	1
Death Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ..	0·92
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :	
All infants per 1,000 live births .. .. .	31
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	28
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births .. .. .	77
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .. .. .	119
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .. .. .	None
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages).. .. .	None
Deaths from Diarrhoea, Gastritis and Enteritis ..	2

The above statistical rates are based on a population of 62,450 as estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1950.



# CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1950.

## Registrar-General's Classification.

	MALES	FEMALES
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory .....	10	6
2. „ other .....	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease .....	1	1
4. Diphtheria .....	—	—
5. Whooping Cough .....	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections.....	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis .....	1	2
8. Measles .....	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases .....	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach .....	8	13
11. „ „ lung, bronchus.....	13	2
12. „ „ breast .....	—	10
13. „ „ uterus .....	—	6
14. „ „ (other sites) .....	38	29
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia .....	1	—
16. Diabetes .....	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	43	49
18. Coronary disease, angina.....	64	29
19. Hypertension with heart disease.....	6	12
20. Other heart disease .....	51	73
21. Other circulatory disease.....	13	9
22. Influenza .....	2	4
23. Pneumonia .....	12	7
24. Bronchitis .....	36	19
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.....	3	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	8	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .....	1	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis .....	5	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .....	5	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .....	—	1
31. Congenital malformations .....	3	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases .....	30	38
33. Motor vehicle accidents .....	2	—
34. All other accidents .....	7	4
35. Suicide .....	5	2
36. Homicide and operations of war .....	—	—
All causes .....	370	329
	699	



## WARD INCIDENCE OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN 1950.

Stretford .. .. .	85
Longford .. .. .	106
Talbot North .. .. .	85
Talbot South .. .. .	73
Trafford .. .. .	80
Cornbrook .. .. .	96
Clifford .. .. .	82
Park "A" .. .. .	36
Park "B" .. .. .	56
<hr/>	
Total .. .. .	699
<hr/>	

### BIRTHS.

On the Registrar-General's figure of 1,073 registered births, a crude birth rate for the year of 17·2 per 1,000 estimated resident population is obtained, which is adjusted by use of the comparability factor of 0·95, giving a birth rate of 16·3 per 1,000, comparable with the birth rate for England and Wales of 15·8 per 1,000.

### DEATHS.

The total number of deaths of Stretford residents recorded by the Registrar-General is 699 (see Table on page 6).

469 deaths were registered in the Borough during the year, including 48 deaths of non-residents which were transferred to their appropriate registration areas ; 278 Stretford residents died outside the district. The net number of deaths of Stretford residents (occurring within or outside the district) was therefore 699. Of this number, 415 (or 59·4 per cent. of the total deaths) occurred after the age of 65 years.

Age at death.	Number.
0—1 .. .. .	33
1—2 .. .. .	1
2—5 .. .. .	2
5—15 .. .. .	4
15—25 .. .. .	10
25—45 .. .. .	36
45—65 .. .. .	198
65—75 .. .. .	191
75 and over .. .. .	224
<hr/>	
Total .. .. .	699
<hr/>	

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LIFE STATISTICS, 1950.

	ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.												Rate per 1,000 Live Births		Maternal Mortality Rate	
	Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Population		All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Small-Pox	Tuberculosis	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Acute Polio-myelitis & Polio-encephalitis	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs.)	Total Rate of Deaths under 1 yr.	Per 1,000 Live Births	Per 1,000 Total Births	
England and Wales..	15.8	0.37	11.6	Nil	0.36	0.46	0.01	Nil	0.10	0.02	1.9	29.8	N.A.	0.86		
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	17.6	0.45	12.3	Nil	0.42	0.49	0.01	Nil	0.09	0.02	2.2	33.8	Not Available			
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931) .....	16.7	0.38	11.6	Nil	0.33	0.45	0.01	Nil	0.10	0.02	1.6	29.4	Not Available			
London .....	17.8	0.36	11.8	Nil	0.39	0.48	0.01	Nil	0.07	0.01	1.0	26.3	„	„		
STRET福德 .....	16.3	0.30	12.7	Nil	0.30	0.36	Nil	Nil	0.11	0.05	1.8	31.0	0.93	0.92		

## **SECTION B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.**

Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Authority are given on page 3 at the beginning of this Report.

### **Laboratory Facilities.**

Laboratory facilities for the examination of Pathological and Bacteriological specimens are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service (directed by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health), at Monsall Hospital, Manchester. There is very frequent collaboration between the Department and the Laboratory and valuable advice has been readily given in the investigation of sources of infection. The Department is under a real sense of obligation to Dr. Parker and his staff at the Laboratory for prompt and valuable advice.

### **Public Health (Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926.**

Five cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during 1950. All the patients made a satisfactory recovery.

### **Maternal Mortality.**

One maternal death was recorded by the Registrar-General during 1950. The improvement in the mortality figures since 1932 is shown in the following table :—



**MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE**  
(Registrar-General's figures)

Year	STRETFORD		England & Wales
	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
1932	3	4.08	4.24
1933	5	7.07	4.24
1934	3	2.48	4.41
1935	3	3.74	3.93
1936	3	3.98	3.81
1937	3	3.76	3.11
1938	3	2.63	3.08
1939	2	2.86	2.82
1940	1	1.50	2.16
1941	—	—	2.23
1942	2	2.63	2.01
1943	5	5.17	2.29*
1944	1	0.87	1.93*
1945	3	2.84	1.79*
1946	1	0.76	1.43*
1947	3	2.16	1.17*
1948	1	0.79	1.02*
1949	—	—	0.98*
1950	1	0.93	0.86*

\* Including deaths from abortion.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1950. CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

	Under 1 Mth.	1 Mth.	2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 Mths.	5 Mths.	6 Mths.	7 Mths.	8 Mths.	9 Mths.	10 Mths.	11 Mths.	Total under 1 yr.
Prematurity .....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Atelectasis .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Gastro-enteritis .....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Bronchitis .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Intracranial haemorrhage .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Poliomyelitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hydrocephalus .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Obliteration of bile ducts .....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Infantile marasmus .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Foetal abnormality .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Icterus gravis neonatorum .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septicaemia .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Suffocation whilst in bed .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	22	2	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	33

## **INFANTILE MORTALITY.**

The infant mortality rate for 1950 was 31 per 1,000 live births as compared with 36 in the previous year. From the table on page 11 it will be observed that of the 33 deaths of children under 1 year of age, 22 occurred within 1 month of birth.

### **NEO-NATAL DEATHS.**

#### **Prematurity.**

9 deaths were due to Prematurity :—

6 within 24 hours.

2 at 2 days.

1 at 1 week.

#### **Atelectasis.**

1 at 1 day.

1 at 2 days.

1 at 4 days.

#### **Gastro-Enteritis.**

1 at 2 weeks.

#### **Pneumonia.**

1 at 3 weeks.

#### **Intracranial Haemorrhage.**

1 within 24 hours.

1 at 2 days.

#### **Hydrocephalus.**

1 at 5 days.

#### **Foetal Abnormality.**

1 at 3 days.

#### **Icterus Gravis Neonatorum.**

1 at 1 week.

#### **Asphyxia.**

3 within 24 hours

66 per cent. of the total infantile mortality for the year was due to the 22 deaths which occurred in the first month after birth.



## SECTION C.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

#### Water.

The whole of the water is obtained by constant supply from the Manchester Corporation. There are no dwelling-houses supplied by stand pipe, each of the 17,534 houses in the Borough having an individual supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes.

#### Drainage and Sewerage.

The Sewage Works, which were opened in 1885, now comprise 120 acres, of which 84 acres are under sewage treated by broad irrigation.

#### Rivers and Streams.

The Local Authority for the prevention of pollution of rivers and streams is the Mersey and Irwell Catchment Board, to be replaced on 1st April, 1951, by the Mersey Rivers Board as the Authority under the Rivers Board Act, 1948.

The effluent from the Stretford Sewage Works discharges into the Kickety Brook and eventually into the River Mersey. Examination of the effluent is carried out systematically by the Mersey and Irwell Catchment Board, and in every instance during the year the samples have been reported upon as satisfactory.

#### Closet Accommodation (end of 1950).

No. of Middens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
„ Closets attached to these Middens..	..	..							—
„ Pail Closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
„ Dry Ashpits (excluding Middens)	..	..	..						2
„ Fresh-water Closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,428
„ Movable Ashbins for refuse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,610
„ Waste-water Closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—

#### Public Cleansing.

The arrangements are efficient and satisfactory, having due regard to consideration of cost and difficulties connected with man-power problems.

### **Sanitary Inspection of the Area.**

The following tabular statement is submitted by the Chief Sanitary Inspector under Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

#### **Inspections by Sanitary Staff during 1950—**

Dwellings .. .. .	2,446
Factories .. .. .	320
Shops .. .. .	568

#### **No. of notices served during the year—**

Statutory—Public Health Acts.. .. .	72
Informal .. .. .	452

#### **Results of service of notices—**

Statutory—Public Health Acts. Complied with ..	51
Informal. Complied with or in hand .. .. .	400
Outstanding .. .. .	52
Defects or nuisances discovered .. .. .	1,135
Defects or nuisances abated .. .. .	1,028

In addition to the informal notices referred to above, letters of intimation as to nuisances have been sent in 134 cases, making a total of 586 instances in which informal action has been taken to obtain a remedy.

### **Swimming Baths.**

The two public swimming baths in the Borough are provided with continuous filtration and chlorination plants.

There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools in the Borough.

### **Schools.**

The sanitary condition of all primary and secondary schools is maintained in a satisfactory manner and the water supply to each school is from the Manchester Corporation. Each school is visited once every quarter by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, who reports to the Committee for Education. Defects found are promptly remedied.

### **PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS.**

#### **Offensive Trades.**

There are three premises registered for the conduct of offensive trades (two fat melting, one gut scraping), the supervision of which is among the duties of the sanitary inspectors.

#### **Houses Let in Lodgings.**

There are no “common lodging houses” in the Borough, but 130 “houses let in lodgings” were registered at the end of the year.

SECTION D. HOUSING.

(a) Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year.

	Pre-fabricated Houses	Traditional New Houses	Permanent Re-built
(i) By the local authority....	Nil ..	74 (and 72 flats)	—
(ii) By other local authorities..	Nil ..	—	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	Nil ..	13 (and 24 flats)	18

Of the 72 flats built by the local authority 62 were of the two-bedroom type and 10 of the one-bedroom type. Of the 24 flats built privately 12 were of the three-bedroom type and 12 of the two-bedroom type.

Houses completed since 1939.	NEW.	RE-BUILT after demolition due to enemy action
(i) By the local authority.. ..	*672	.. 30
(ii) By other local authorities ..	—	.. —
(iii) By other bodies or persons..	†83	.. 92
Total .. ..	755	.. 122

\* Includes 42 prefabricated houses and 72 flats.      † Includes 24 flats.

(1) Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the year.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. 1,714
- (b) Number of inspections formally or informally made for the purpose .. .. 4,044
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling - houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 .. 1
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. .. .. 6
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .. 1
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. .. .. 1,713



**(2) Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices.**

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers) .. .. 1,147

**(3) Action under Statutory Powers during the year.**

**(1) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :**

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners .. .. .	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil

**(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :**

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. .	72
(2) Number of dwelling - houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners .. .. .	59
(b) By local authority in default of owners	1

**(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :**

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. ..	1

**(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :**

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. .. .	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. .. .	Nil

**(4) Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.**

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year ..	} Number not ascertained, but it is known that apart from statutory overcrowding much family congestion exists, especially in sub-let houses. Action is practically impossible owing to the lack of alternative accommodation.
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein .. .. .	
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein .. .. .	
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year .. .. .	
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases .. ..	

**(5) Housing Act, 1949.**

No schemes were submitted and no applications for Improvement grants were received.

**(b) Housing Conditions**

**(1) General Observations as to Housing Conditions.**

Apart from 600 houses in the Borough which have outlived their economic life, the general standard of the remaining houses in the Borough is good, the prevalent type being a three-bedroomed house.

There is, however, still an acute shortage of houses and very little land available for new houses.

There is still unfortunate evidence that many of the old type large family houses, which are now unsuitable for a single family, are let in lodgings, with amenities quite inadequate to the needs of the sub-tenants and out of proportion to the rents paid. Lack of alternative accommodation still prevents action which would close a number of such "dwellings". Many of the occupants are living under intolerable conditions and are applicants for tenancies of Council houses.

**(2) Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.**

- (a) Extent of shortage, stating minimum number and type of houses required :

2,574 applicants on register.

Houses required : 851 1-bedroom type.

1,177 2-bedroom type.

482 3-bedroom type.

56 4-bedroom type.

8 5-bedroom type.

- (b) Particulars of any housing scheme in hand or contemplated :

184 houses and 58 flats under construction  
at end of year.

- (c) Any special difficulties in the way of providing suitable sites for new houses :

There is very little suitable land available, and there are many rival claims for land for building and for other purposes.

**(3) Overcrowding.**

- (a) Number of cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the local authority which have been relieved in 1950 :

Six.

- (b) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding :

None discovered.

- (c) Any other particulars in respect of overcrowding, *e.g.* causes :

There is much crowding of a serious nature which does not amount to overcrowding on Housing Act standards. Many of the families living in sublet houses or with relatives are under severe mental strain and discomfort.

**(4) Fitness of Houses.**

- (a) Difficulties found in action under the Public Health Acts or under the Housing Acts :

None, but present circumstances militate against action except in the cases of serious defect.

- (b) Number of houses which have not an adequate water supply :

None.

- (c) Number of houses which have no separate water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation :

None known.



ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY & WORKSHOP ACT, 1937  
in connection with

**FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS and WORKPLACES.**

Home Office Form 572.

**(1) INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS RELATING TO  
PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.**

Premises (1)	M/c. line No. (2)	No. on Register (3)	Number of :			M/c. line No. (7)
			Inspec- tions (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers prose- cuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sec- tions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	1	43	51	—	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ....	2	260	269	—	—	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	1	2	—	—	3
TOTAL .....		304	322	—	—	

(2) CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	M/c. line No. (2)	Number of Cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)	M/c. line No. (8)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (5)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (6)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .....	4	28	24	—	20	—	4
Overcrowding (S.2) .....	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .....	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .....	7	3	2	—	—	—	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .....	8	4	4	—	—	—	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :							
(a) Insufficient .....	9	1	1	—	—	—	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective .....	10	9	8	—	2	—	10
(c) Not separate for sexes .....	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .....	12	4	4	—	—	—	12
TOTAL .....	—	49	43	—	22	—	—

There is no outwork conducted in the district in unwholesome premises as defined by Section 111 of the Act.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Only one dairy farm now survives within the Borough, producing a total quantity of approximately 40 gallons of milk per day.

The constant vigilance of the sanitary inspectors has produced marked improvements and is detailed in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Registration of Retail Distributors.

Applications for Registration received	Applications granted	Number of Notices to show Cause	Applications granted after Notice to show Cause	Total Applications granted	Removed from Register	On Register at December 31st, 1950
Dairymen (i.e. Retail Distri- butors of Milk with dairy premises) .... —	—	—	—	—	—	8
Retail Distributors of Bottled Milk only 6	6	—	—	—	1	95
Retail Distributors from premises out- side district ..... 2	2	—	—	—	1	15
TOTAL ..... 8	8	—	—	—	2	118



EXAMINATIONS OF MILK SAMPLES.

The following is a summary of the milk samples submitted for Bacteriological and Phosphatase Examination during 1950.

Type of Milk	Tubercule Bacilli		Methylene Blue Reduction		Phosphatase		Turbidity Test	
	+	—	S	Not S	S	Not S	+	—
Pasteurised .....	—	1	41	2	38	2	—	—
Sterilised .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Heat Treated .....	—	1	6	1	4	2	—	—
Ungraded .....	—	—	8	13	—	—	—	—
TOTALS .....	—	2	55	16	42	4	—	6

S denotes Satisfactory. Total Samples examined : 80.  
Phosphatase : S = Not more than 2.3 Lovibond Blue Units.  
Methylene Blue : S = Must not decolorize Methylene Blue in 30 minutes after storage at a temperature not exceeding 65°F. until between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. on the day following collection.

**Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, and  
the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and  
Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.**

**Licences granted during 1950.**

Designation	To Retail from Premises within the Borough	To Retail from Premises outside the Borough	TOTAL
Pasteurised .....	86	11	97
Sterilised .....	91	11	102
Tuberculin Tested .....	27	9	36
TOTALS .....	204	31	235

**Adulteration.**

The administration of the Food and Drugs Acts, 1938, 1944 and 1950, the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938, the Milk and Cream Regulations and the Condensed and Dried Milk Regulations is carried out by this Authority.

During the year 186 samples were examined under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, by the Salford City Analyst, who is appointed analyst for the Borough.

Ten samples were reported as not genuine. These were dealt with informally, except in the case of one sample in which legal proceedings were instituted. At the hearing the case was proved, and a fine of £5 was imposed.

**SAMPLES EXAMINED.**  
Report of the Borough Analyst.

Samples	Number examined	Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity		Per cent. adult- eration
		Preserva- tives only	Other ways	
FOODS				
Milk .....	111	—	5	4.5
Almonds, ground ..	1	—	—	—
Arrowroot .....	2	—	—	—
Baking Powder.....	1	—	—	—
Bread .....	1	—	1	100.0
Butter.....	1	—	—	—
Cake Flour Mixture..	2	—	—	—
Chocolate, Liquid ..	1	—	—	—
Chocolate Spread....	1	—	—	—
Coffee .....	2	—	—	—
Custard Mix.....	1	—	—	—
Custard Powder ....	2	—	—	—
Dairy Cream Ices....	1	—	—	—
Fish Roe .....	1	—	1	100.0
Gelatine .....	1	—	—	—
Gravy Browning ....	2	—	—	—
Ice Cream .....	20	—	—	—
Jelly Crystals.....	1	—	—	—
Lemon Sweet Spread	1	—	—	—
Mayonnaise .....	2	—	—	—
Milk Plus .....	1	—	—	—
Milk Whipping.....	1	—	—	—
Oatmeal, Malted ....	1	—	—	—
Pastry Mixture .....	1	—	—	—
Potatoes, boiled ....	1	—	1	100.0
Raising Powder ....	1	—	—	—
Saccharin Tablets....	2	—	—	—
Salad Cream.....	1	—	—	—
Sandwich Spread ....	1	—	—	—
Sauce .....	2	—	—	—
Sausage, Beef .....	2	—	1	50.0
Sausage, Beef & Lamb	1	—	1	100.0
Sausage, Pork .....	1	—	—	—
Synthetic Cream ....	1	—	—	—
Tomato Concentrate Tablets .....	1	—	—	—
DRUGS.				
Cream of Tartar ....	2	—	—	—
Glycerine of Borax ..	2	—	—	—
Gregory's Powder ..	2	—	—	—
Laxative Chocolate ..	1	—	—	—
Olive Oil .....	2	—	—	—
Seidlitz Powders ....	2	—	—	—
Sulphur Ointment ..	2	—	—	—
Total Foods and Drugs	186	—	10	5.4



## **SECTION F.**

### **PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.**

The table on page 28 gives the incidence of notifiable infectious disease. There has been no serious epidemic, the notifications and the mortality approximating to the average for the past ten years.

The clinical type of scarlet fever continues to be mild.

No confirmed cases of diphtheria occurred for the third year in succession. Two cases were notified but were proved in hospital not to be diphtheria (see page 33).

Antitoxin is available to all medical practitioners at Park Hospital, Flixton.

#### **Immunisation against Diphtheria.**

This is now a function of the Divisional Health Committee and is receiving constant attention. Material for immunisation is available for use by General Practitioners on application at the Divisional Health Offices and the Town Hall, Stretford.

#### **Whooping Cough and Measles.**

There were no deaths from whooping cough or measles.

#### **Puerperal Pyrexia.**

Five cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified. Four of these patients were confined in hospital and one at home. All were investigated and in none was there any evidence of Streptococcal infection. The cause of the pyrexia was :—

- (1) Inflammation of the breast on the twentieth day after childbirth, ten days after return from hospital. Recovery complete.
- (2) Retained membranes. Confinement at home. Transferred to Ladywell Hospital.
- (3) Inflamed breasts two days after discharge from hospital. Condition cleared under care of own doctor.
- (4) Inflamed varicose veins. Transferred from maternity hospital to Ladywell Hospital. Recovered.
- (5) Pneumonia. Transferred from maternity hospital to Park Hospital.

In addition, there were two cases of septic abortion treated in hospital, and both recovered.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

One case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified and treated with completely satisfactory results.

**Acute Poliomyelitis.**

There were 16 confirmed cases. In one other case diagnosis of poliomyelitis was amended in hospital, as shown on page 33.

Of the 16 confirmed cases, 3 were of the non-paralytic type, 1 was fatal after 3 days in hospital, and 1 died at home suddenly after a very short illness. The diagnosis was not made until after death and in the absence of a post-mortem examination there was no confirmation although the case is included in the 16 referred to in the preceding paragraph. The third death, of a patient notified in 1949, occurred after a few months' treatment in hospital. The remaining 11 patients had varying degrees of paralysis for which they received further orthopaedic treatment.

The following table gives the incidence of poliomyelitis in the Borough since 1945:—

Year	Age incidence under 1 year				Over 1 year						Total
	0—2 months	3—5 months	6—8 months	9—11 months	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.	6+ yrs.	
1945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1947	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	4	9
1948	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
1949	—	—	1†	—	2	2	2	1	1	6	15
1950	—	2	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	8	16
TOTAL	—	2*	2	1	5	5	4	2	2	20	43

\* Not immunised—some paralysis.  
† Not immunised—fatal.

During the year 1947, when neighbouring districts were more heavily attacked, Stretford escaped comparatively lightly. A disquieting feature, however, is that whereas before 1947 there had been no cases since July, 1942, the Borough has never since been free from the disease, and it is feared that there must have been unrecognised cases in addition to those notified.

During 1950 the notifications were not confined to the summer and autumn, but were spread over the second, third and fourth quarters of the year.

April	.....	1
May	.....	2
June	.....	4 (including 2 adults)
July	.....	2
August	....	3
September	..	1
October	....	1
November	..	2
December	..	—

The records of immunisation of all cases have been carefully investigated and in no instance has it been found that immunisation was followed by poliomyelitis within two months of the date of the final injection. Paralysis has occurred in patients who have never been immunised, and in one fatal case the patient had not been immunised.



**INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)  
DURING THE YEAR 1950.**

Disease	CASES NOTIFIED (after correction of diagnosis)										Total deaths	Hospital	
	Total cases at all ages	Years								Total cases removed to hospital from the district		Deaths in hospital of persons belonging to district	
		Under 1	1- 3	3- 5	5- 10	10- 15	15- 25	25- 45	45 and over				
Smallpox .....	103	2	10	28	59	3	—	1	—	—	—	18	—
Scarlet Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including membranous Croup)...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including paratyphoid) .....	255	11	87	86	68	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	488	16	104	140	220	3	1	3	1	—	—	7	—
Measles .....	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia : Acute Primary .....	31	1	1	1	5	—	2	8	9	4	19	—	13
Acute Influenzal .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	16	2	4	2	2	1	2	3	—	—	3	13	2
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis.....	48	2	15	21	4	—	2	3	1	—	—	1	—
Dysentery .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Erysipelas .....	5	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	3	1	—	5	—
Food Poisoning .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	956	36	222	279	359	10	10	21	15	4	22	48	15

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.

Sent into Hospital as :	HOSPITAL :							Total
	Ladywell Hospital	Monsall Hospital	Booth Hall Hospital	Astley Sanatorium	Hope Hospital	Duchess of York Hospital	Stockport Isolation Hospital	
Scarlet Fever .....	16	—	—	2	—	—	—	18
Diphtheria .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Typhoid Fever .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Measles .....	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	8
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Septic Abortion .....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Broncho Pneumonia (after Measles)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	9	2	—	—	1	1	1	14
Dysentery .....	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	7
Erysipelas .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Food Poisoning .....	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	3
Meningococcal Infection .....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Gastro-Enteritis .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septicaemia .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mumps and Appendicitis .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diarrhoea and Vomiting .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
? Croup .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
? Vincents Angina .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total .....	43	17	5	2	2	1	1	71

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Notified Disease.	Ward Distribution of Cases notified.										Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Ward.									
	WARDS										WARDS									
	Stretford	Longford	Talbot North	Talbot South	Trafford	Cornbrook	Clifford	Park "A"	Park "B"	Stretford	Longford	Talbot North	Talbot South	Trafford	Cornbrook	Clifford	Park "A"	Park "B"	TOTAL	
Diphtheria (inc. Membranous Croup).....	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas .....	11	22	11	17	9	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	18
Scarlet Fever .....	5	2	3	3	2	9	19	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Dysentery .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever .....	40	28	35	15	20	52	33	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	26	45	76	49	52	72	139	8	21	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	7
Measles .....	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection .....	1	2	—	3	—	4	1	3	5	—	—	—	3	—	4	1	—	—	—	13
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	6	7	6	1	6	13	11	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis : Pulmonary ..	1	3	1	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ....	1	3	4	7	2	7	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .....	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	5
Food Poisoning .....	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS .....	92	113	138	96	92	167	221	13	89	1	4	5	4	7	4	14	—	9	—	48



NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1941—1950.

	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	10 years mean
Scarlet Fever .....	103	95	80	110	74	90	102	193	70	46	96.3
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	3	7	13	12	25	35	78	17.3
Enteric Fever .....	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6
Pneumonia .....	31	37	32	25	26	26	29	45	25	44	32.0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	—	2	—	2	2	1	1	7	1	3	1.9
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .....	48	—	—	1	5	3	8	—	—	—	6.5
Erysipelas .....	4	19	12	16	19	7	15	15	18	15	14.0
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	16	15	3	9	—	—	—	—	1	3	4.7
Measles .....	488	878	502	405	301	285	481	392	404	213	434.9
Whooping Cough .....	255	234	514	105	117	137	58	145	101	184	185.0

	DEATHS										10 years mean
	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	
Scarlet Fever .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	0.4
Enteric Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	0.1
Pneumonia .....	19	33	25	30	40	23	26	34	28	47	30.5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	3	0.9
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	0.6
Dysentery .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.1
Erysipelas .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.5
Measles .....	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	2	0.7
Whooping Cough .....	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	4	—	3	1.2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified each month during 1950.

Month	DIPHTHERIA (inc. Membranous Croup)	ERYSIPELAS	SCARLET FEVER	ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS	PURPURAL PYREXIA	OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	PNEUMONIA	FOOD POISONING	DYSENTERY	MEASLES	WHOOPING COUGH	TOTAL
January .....	—	1	15	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	6	27
February .....	—	—	8	—	—	—	5	—	25	1	18	57
March .....	—	—	7	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	22	34
April .....	—	1	9	1	—	1	4	—	—	7	16	39
May .....	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	9	9	21	47
June .....	—	1	10	4	—	—	3	1	1	22	38	80
July .....	—	—	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	70	36	118
August .....	—	—	5	3	1	—	2	2	—	17	30	60
September .....	—	1	5	1	1	—	1	1	2	14	22	48
October.....	—	—	8	1	2	—	3	—	3	30	17	64
November .....	—	—	16	2	—	—	2	—	—	83	12	115
December .....	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	1	8	232	17	267
TOTAL .....	—	4	103	16	5	1	31	5	48	488	255	956

Notifications were cancelled or amended in accordance with the hospital diagnosis in 14 cases, viz. :—

In 2 cases notified as Diphtheria, diagnosis was amended to :

Measles and Tonsillitis (mixed), 1.  
Tonsillitis, 1.

In 2 cases notified as Whooping Cough, diagnosis was amended to :

Bronchitis, 2.

In 1 case notified as Measles, diagnosis was amended to :

Scarlet Fever and Double Otorrhoea, 1.

In 1 case notified as Meningococcal Infection, diagnosis was amended to :

Influenzal Meningitis, 1.

In 5 cases notified as Dysentery, diagnosis was amended to :

Gastro Enteritis, 3.  
Salmonella Typhi-Murium, 1.  
Salmonella Dublin, 1.

In 2 of the 17 cases notified as Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic), diagnosis was amended to :

Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic), 1.  
Injured right arm, 1.

In 1 case notified as Typhoid Fever, diagnosis was amended to :

Upper Respiratory Catarrh, 1.

The figures given in the preceding tables are amended figures after correction.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION IN DIAGNOSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

	Patients		Contacts	
	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria . . . .	—	49	—	—
Sputum for Tuberculosis..	2	14	—	—
Faeces for Typhoid . . . . .	—	78	—	—
Faeces for Dysentery . . . .	43	47	39	127
Faeces for Food Poisoning	8	3	—	19
Blood for Venereal Disease	—	1	—	—
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	12	22	—	—



## DISINFECTION.

Disinfection of premises is carried out by formalin spray. Infected bedding and other articles suitable for disinfection by steam are dealt with at the Steam Disinfection Station at Empress Street Depot. Other articles are disinfected by formalin or sulphur. Full details of the work of this section of the Department are contained in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

### Public Health (Small-Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

No vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under these Regulations during the year.

## CANCER.

The death rate from Cancer was 1·90 per 1,000 population of the Borough.

119 deaths were recorded from cancer, and these are shown by age distribution and site of disease on page 35.

At the age groups shown below the deaths from cancer are compared with total deaths.

	At ages (years)				Total
	0—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	
Total deaths from cancer .....	1	8	46	64	119
Total deaths from all causes ....	59	27	198	415	699
Percentage of cancer deaths to total deaths ..	1·7	29·6	23·2	15·4	17·0

# DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1950.

## Site of Disease and Age at Death.

CANCER (Site)	At all Ages	At Ages (years)			
		0 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over
Head .....	1	—	—	1	—
Brain .....	3	1	1	1	—
Tongue .....	1	—	—	—	1
Thyroid .....	1	—	—	1	—
Mouth.....	1	—	—	—	1
Bronchus .....	9	—	2	4	3
Oesophagus .....	2	—	—	—	2
Pharynx .....	2	—	—	—	2
Pharynx and Soft Palate....	1	—	—	1	—
Larynx .....	2	—	—	1	1
Lungs .....	6	—	1	3	2
Lungs and Uterus .....	1	—	—	1	—
Lungs and Breast .....	2	—	—	2	—
Spine, Liver, Arms and Breast	1	—	—	1	—
Breast .....	8	—	1	4	3
Stomach .....	17	—	2	7	8
Stomach and Prostate .....	1	—	—	—	1
Liver .....	1	—	—	—	1
Liver and Stomach .....	2	—	—	1	1
Liver and Colon .....	2	—	—	2	—
Liver and Ovary .....	1	—	—	1	—
Liver and Prostate .....	1	—	—	1	—
Liver and Rectum.....	1	—	—	—	1
Caecum .....	2	—	—	1	1
Colon .....	14	—	1	—	13
Peritoneum.....	2	—	—	—	2
Pancreas .....	3	—	—	1	2
Bowel .....	2	—	—	—	2
Rectum .....	5	—	—	3	2
Bladder .....	2	—	—	1	1
Cervix .....	4	—	—	4	—
Uterus .....	1	—	—	—	1
Ovary .....	7	—	—	3	4
Ventriculi .....	1	—	—	—	1
Prostate .....	6	—	—	—	6
Carcinomatosis .....	2	—	—	—	2
Multiple Myelomata.....	1	—	—	1	—
TOTALS .....	119	1	8	46	64

## TUBERCULOSIS.

55 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 10 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. There were 17 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and 1 death from a non-pulmonary form of the disease.

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the Register at 31st December, 1950, is shown in the following table :—

Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
186	131	317	52	80	132	238	211	449

### Tuberculosis. New Cases and Mortality during 1950.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years :								
0- .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2- .....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5- .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10- .....	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15- .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20- .....	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	—
25- .....	10	9	2	1	1	3	—	—
35- .....	6	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
45- .....	5	2	—	—	5	2	—	—
55- .....	5	2	1	1	4	—	—	—
65- .....	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
75 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS..	35	20	5	5	11	6	—	1
	55		10		17		1	



CASES NOTIFIED UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

	Quarter ending :				TOTAL
	March 31st	June 30th	Sept. 30th	Dec. 31st	
PULMONARY—					
Lungs ..	14	8	16	7	45
Apex ..	—	1	1	2	4
Chest ..	1	1	—	1	3
Pleura ..	—	—	1	1	2
Larynx ..	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL ..	15	10	19	11	55
NON-PULMONARY—					
<i>Alimentary :</i>					
Peritoneum ..	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Glands :</i>					
Suprarenal ..	1	—	—	—	1
Axillary ..	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal ..	—	—	—	—	—
Cervical ..	1	1	—	—	2
<i>Genito-Urinary :</i>					
Kidney ..	—	—	1	—	1
<i>Joints and Bones :</i>					
Neck ..	2	—	—	—	2
Abdomen ..	—	—	1	—	1
Pelvis ..	—	1	—	—	1
Sacro-Iliac ..	—	—	—	1	1
Skin (Lupus) ..	—	—	—	1	1
Bowel ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	4	2	2	2	10
Grand Total—Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary ..	19	12	21	13	65

### **Non-Notified Tuberculosis.**

There were three deaths, all in hospital, from Tuberculosis which had not previously been notified :—

- (1) A girl, aged 20 months : certified cause of death :
  - 1 (a) Tuberculous meningitis ;
  - (b) Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
- (2) A man, aged 48 years : certified cause of death :
  - 1 (a) Fibrocaseous Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
- (3) A man, aged 64 years : certified cause of death :
  - 1 (a) Toxaemia ;
  - (b) Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

No action has been required under the Public Health Act (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

ANNUAL REPORT  
*of the*  
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR  
*for the*  
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1950

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*To the Chairman and Members  
of the Health Committee.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my second Annual Report on the work of the Sanitary Staff and the operations of the Public Cleansing Service. Particulars of these activities are set out in the following pages for the year 1950.

During the period the sanitary inspectorate was again at full strength, except for the time taken to fill two vacancies, and this was reflected in the amount of work undertaken by your Inspectors. The number of visits and inspections increased by more than 2,000, and it is significant that visits to food premises have been practically doubled since the introduction of the Standard Code for voluntary acceptance. Further educational work is proposed in the near future by way of Hygiene Classes for food handlers.

The more detailed classification of inspections introduced at the beginning of the year indicates how the officers' time has been devoted to many aspects of environmental hygiene, and a detailed list of contraventions and defects remedied, enumerating 3,544 items, is shown for the first time. The pollution of Longford Brook, with its attendant nuisance from hydrogen sulphide effluvia, was eliminated before the summer.

The salvage position again fluctuated and an acute shortage of paper and board arose before the end of the year. Higher prices were offered by the mills, and collections were resumed.



Proposals by the Ministry of Food to establish slaughter-houses under their Meat and Livestock Control Scheme were implemented during the year by the modification of two slaughterhalls at Mode Wheel Cattle Market. The latest equipment for speedy killing and dressing has been installed, and towards the close of the year the appointment of additional staff to cope with the extra meat inspection duties was under consideration.

Finally, I wish to record again the real encouragement afforded me by Members of the Council in the execution of my duties and the willing assistance accorded by my colleagues in all Departments.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

**J. KAY,**

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

(1) ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION.

(a) Complaints received and investigated.

The tendency for the number of complaints to increase continued to show itself during the year under review when 920 complaints were received and, upon investigation, were found to relate to 991 nuisances, as set out in the table which follows. Compared with the year 1940, when 266 complaints relating to 294 nuisances were recorded, the present number represents an increase of 245 per cent. in complaints received.

Nature of Complaint.	Number received
Choked cellar drain .. .. .	12
„ passage drain .. .. .	11
„ sink waste-pipe .. .. .	5
„ water closet .. .. .	11
„ yard drain.. .. .	21
Defective water closet .. .. .	27
„ plaster .. .. .	29
„ dustbin .. .. .	53
„ house roof .. .. .	98
„ floors .. .. .	8
„ windows .. .. .	27
„ fireplaces .. .. .	14
„ kitchen sink .. .. .	6
„ lavatory basin .. .. .	7
„ yard surface .. .. .	12
„ wall .. .. .	40
„ kitchen range .. .. .	3
„ gutters .. .. .	20
„ chimney .. .. .	22
„ drains .. .. .	26
Dampness of house .. .. .	37
Accumulation of refuse .. .. .	14
Dirty house .. .. .	7
General insanitary conditions .. .. .	3
House infested with vermin .. .. .	69
Rats and mice infesting dwellings .. .. .	241
Emission of smoke .. .. .	8
Requests for Inspector to call (nature of complaint not stated) .. .. .	27
Overcrowding .. .. .	3
Food .. .. .	15
Miscellaneous .. .. .	115
TOTAL .. .. .	991

(b) Visits and Inspections.

The number of visits and inspections made by the inspectorate during the year, by reason of routine visits, complaints, and requests for advice and assistance, are classified in the following statement :—

Visits and Inspections	Number
HOUSES—	
Public Health Acts .. .. .	2,259
Housing Acts .. .. .	62
Infectious Diseases .. .. .	326
Overcrowding .. .. .	47
Drainage Inspections and Tests .. .. .	2,423
Canal Boats .. .. .	1
Houses let in Lodgings .. .. .	97
Rivers and Streams .. .. .	19
Tents, Vans and Sheds .. .. .	10
Stables and Piggeries .. .. .	19
Rats and Mice Infestation .. .. .	24
Factories with Power .. .. .	269
„ without Power .. .. .	51
Workplaces .. .. .	29
Outworkers' Rooms .. .. .	205
Bakehouses .. .. .	71
Public Conveniences .. .. .	5
Theatres, Cinemas, etc. .. .. .	18
Schools .. .. .	48
Shops Acts .. .. .	225
Petroleum Acts .. .. .	58
Vacant Land and Dumps .. .. .	44
Common Yards and Passages .. .. .	10
Interviews with Owners, etc. .. .. .	456
Miscellaneous Visits .. .. .	1,427
Vermin .. .. .	741
Offices .. .. .	25
Re-Visits to Premises under Notice—	
Public Health Act .. .. .	1,567
Housing Acts .. .. .	76
Offensive Trades .. .. .	6
Smoke Observations .. .. .	119
MEAT AND OTHER FOODS—	
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	1,194
Butchers' Shops and Stalls .. .. .	140
Fishmongers and Poulterers.. .. .	17
Greengrocers and Fruiterers.. .. .	10
Grocers and other Food Shops .. .. .	162
Fried Fish Shops .. .. .	14
Dairies and Milk Shops .. .. .	216
Food Vehicles .. .. .	10
Ice Cream Premises .. .. .	129
Restaurants and Dining Rooms .. .. .	52
Other Food Premises .. .. .	267
Public Markets and Stalls .. .. .	3
Milk Samples .. .. .	90
Food and Drug Samples .. .. .	128
Ice Cream Samples .. .. .	31
TOTAL .. .. .	13,200



(c) Abatement of Nuisances.

In order to remedy defects and secure the abatement of nuisances, 452 preliminary and 72 Statutory Notices were served during the year. Generally speaking, the work called for was executed within a reasonable period of time, and in no case was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings. The following statements show the number of nuisances abated and defects remedied, the number of statutory notices served for various purposes, and the number of notices outstanding on the 31st December, 1950 :—

Defects Remedied	Number
HOUSES—	
Chimneys and Stacks repaired.. .. .	42
Coppers provided or repaired .. .. .	1
Cooking Ranges repaired or renewed .. .. .	8
Ceiling Plaster repaired .. .. .	112
Dampness abated .. .. .	38
Damp-proof Courses provided or renewed.. ..	23
Doors repaired or renewed .. .. .	55
Eavesgutters repaired or renewed .. .. .	150
Fireplaces repaired or renewed .. .. .	82
Food Stores provided or renewed .. .. .	6
Floors repaired or renewed .. .. .	73
Handrails fixed in staircases .. .. .	10
Lighting provided .. .. .	3
Overcrowding abated.. .. .	5
Roofs repaired or renewed .. .. .	206
Repairs to water supplies.. .. .	34
Rooms cleansed and re-decorated .. .. .	6
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed .. .. .	112
Sinks provided .. .. .	21
Sinks repaired or renewed .. .. .	16
Sashcords provided .. .. .	51
Stairs repaired or renewed .. .. .	8
Ventilation provided .. .. .	28
Walls (external) re-pointed, etc. .. .. .	111
Wall-plaster repaired .. .. .	182
Windows repaired or renewed .. .. .	146
Water supplies provided .. .. .	27
Waste pipes repaired or renewed .. .. .	40
Yards and passages paved or renewed .. ..	31
DRAINAGE—	
Drains cleansed of obstructions .. .. .	177
Drains repaired or re-constructed .. .. .	82
Inspection chambers provided or repaired .. ..	41
WATER CLOSETS—	
New water-closets provided .. .. .	15
Water-closet compartments repaired .. .. .	17
Water-closets cleansed .. .. .	13
Water-closet pedestals provided .. .. .	13
Water-closet cisterns provided or renewed .. ..	26

Abatement of Nuisances—continued.

Defects remedied.	Number
DUSTBINS—	
New dustbins provided .. .. .	1,425
MISCELLANEOUS—	
Offensive accumulations removed .. .. .	13
Animals—nuisances abated .. .. .	3
Dirty premises cleansed .. .. .	15
CONTRAVENTIONS REMEDIED in—	
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	7
Tents, Vans and Sheds .. .. .	—
Shops .. .. .	12
Dairies and Milkshops .. .. .	—
Offices .. .. .	1
Butchers' premises .. .. .	13
Food premises generally .. .. .	17
Stables and Piggeries.. .. .	9
Factories and Workshops .. .. .	29
Bakehouses .. .. .	3
Ice Cream Premises .. .. .	6
TOTAL .. .. .	3,544

Public Health Act, 1936—Statutory Notices Served.

Section of Act	Reason	Number of Notices
24	Maintenance of a length of public sewer ..	20
39	Drainage .....	2
45	Defective water-closet .....	1
56	„ paving .....	2
75	„ dustbin .....	4
91 to 100	Conditions prejudicial to health.....	43
	TOTAL .....	72

Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1950.

	Notices	Defects
Public Health Act. Formal .....	21	61
„ „ Informal .....	52	87
Shops Act. Informal .....	4	12
Food & Drugs Act, Section 13. Informal	3	8



## **(2) DRAINAGE.**

All drawings of proposed new buildings deposited with the Borough Engineer are referred to the Health Department for examination and approval of the proposed drainage and certain other matters controlled by the department, notably sanitary fittings, ventilation, sanitary accommodation in factories, layout and equipment in food-preparing premises, canteens and restaurant kitchens.

In accordance with a Resolution of the Council and by arrangement with the Borough Engineer, the inspection and testing of all new drains and sanitary fittings provided for new property is carried out by the Sanitary Staff. Statements certifying the drains to be satisfactory and in accordance with the Bye-Laws are furnished to the Borough Engineer before he issues Habitation Certificates.

Supervision of the reconstructed drains and of sanitary fittings at existing property is also carried out by the Sanitary Staff.

Consequently 2,423 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectorate for the purpose of Drainage Inspections and tests of new property and existing property.

During the year the department also carried out works of maintenance on "public sewers" comprising the combined drains serving 112 premises in 33 blocks of property. The expenses incurred on this work amounted to £662. 3s. 9d., and as the costs in such cases are recoverable in accordance with Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936, accounts were sent out to the respective owners apportioned between the several properties deriving benefit from the "public sewer".

## **(3) RODENT CONTROL.**

### **(a) Surface Infestations.**

Since the coming into operation of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, the emphasis has now been transferred from treatment to inspection and survey, for it is now the duty of every local authority to take all necessary action to secure so far as practicable that their district is kept free from rats and mice. In accordance with this responsibility, inspection and survey work has been undertaken by the Pests Prevention Officer and the staff of three operators, in addition to that entailed in treatments and investigations of notified outbreaks.

Treatment of dwelling-houses is carried out without charge unless it is found that negligence on the part of the occupiers



has contributed to the infestation. In the case of industrial and commercial premises, expenditure incurred in treatments is recoverable from the individual occupier, or the firm or company. Additional powers have been made available for the operation of "block control" methods, without service of notice, where rats or mice are found in substantial numbers in land or premises occupied by different persons where it is expedient to deal with the problem as a whole. So far the department has not had recourse to this procedure due to the ready co-operation which is extended by firms, which welcome our treatments because of their efficiency and modest charges.

Continuous progress was made during the year under review, and the purposes of the department in limiting destruction and contamination of foodstuffs, minimising damage to property and in preventing spread of infection were satisfactorily accomplished. The following particulars indicate the scope of this preventive action :—

Number of visits to industrial premises	..	..	..	2,025
Number of dead rats found	..	..	..	1,008
Estimated number of additional rats killed	..	..	..	1,559
Total killed	..	..	..	2,567
Number of private dwellings visited :				
Rat infestation	..	..	..	59
Mice infestation	..	..	..	239

#### (b) Sewer Treatments.

Two maintenance treatments were carried out in the sewers during the year, in March and September, to supplement measures carried out on the surface. It is known that the rodent population in sewers increases between treatments and that operations at six-monthly intervals are effective in keeping the problem under control. In addition to the routine measures a test-baiting of the sewer-manholes (15% of the total) was undertaken during late August to determine the amount and area of infestation for guidance in the subsequent treatment.

### (4) HOUSING.

#### (a) Inspections and Repairs.

Details and figures relating to inspections of dwelling-houses and subsequent action during the year are included in the report of the Medical Officer of Health. Although it will be seen that 1,147 houses have been rendered fit, it should be appreciated that only essential repairs have been called for, and in cases where clearance is anticipated in the future only urgent work to make dwellings weatherproof has been required.

Much work has been executed under the various provisions of the Public Health code where dwelling-houses are found upon inspection to be in such a state as to be prejudicial to health. In the majority of cases the work is done satisfactorily after informal notice, but in 72 cases statutory abatement notices were required to cause property-owners to satisfy the requirements of the Department.

**(b) Houses-let-in-Lodgings.**

The number of houses-let-in-lodgings recorded in the register is 130, and these are mainly the larger type houses with attics and cellars which were erected in the late nineteenth century. The rooms are of ample dimensions and well within the bye-law standard in respect of natural lighting and ventilation, and are sub-let in units of one, two or three rooms, according to the size of the family intending to occupy them. Rooms are normally used for both living and sleeping purposes and only rarely are rooms utilised solely as bedrooms. This intensive occupation of premises results in a marked inadequacy of separate amenities as, for example, sanitary accommodation, facilities for baths, constant hot water, suitable food storage and fuel storage. There is, for instance, a presumptive standard of one water-closet for not more than eight persons, but cases are found where eight families share the use of one water-closet.

Overcrowding exists and is dealt with as well as circumstances permit, in the face of the acute shortage of housing accommodation. Many of these lodgers are applicants on the Council's list for housing accommodation, and as families are re-housed others appear to be waiting for the vacated rooms.

Bye-laws for the control of Houses-let-in-Lodgings, which came into operation on 1st January, 1935, have been modified by subsequent legislation but still form the basis for action taken by the Department. Greater use will be made of these powers as housing conditions generally improve with further progress in house-building.

**(c) Disinfestation.**

The practice of treating private dwelling-houses free of charge for the elimination of vermin has continued during the year, and 332 rooms in 180 houses have been dealt with for this purpose. The normal methods in use are spraying with insecticides incorporating D.D.T. and pressure dusting of crevices and cracks whence insects emerge. The main characteristics of these methods are their persistency and the advantage of obviating disturbance of woodwork and fittings.



In the case of spraying, a crystallized film of D.D.T. is built up on the surfaces so sprayed which remains lethal for several months. In addition, certain new formulations, notably Gammexane, have been used to good effect as they are more specific against particular pests.

When major infestations of long standing are discovered, the owners and occupiers are recommended to seek the services of specialist firms for fumigation of the premises by HCN.

The disinfestation service offered by the Department to food premises in order to combat the danger of contamination of food by insect pests continued during the year.

It was found necessary to treat one shop, seven canteens and two restaurant kitchens, the cost being re-chargeable.

#### **(5) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

In the investigation and prevention of the spread of infectious disease (including tuberculosis), 326 visits were made by the Sanitary Staff.

247 rooms were sprayed or fumigated.

61 separate lots of bedding were removed to the Sanitary Depot for the purpose of steam disinfection, and in other instances infected bedding was treated in the room.

21 lots of bedding were destroyed by agreement with the owners.

#### **(6) FACTORIES.**

##### **(a) Defects and Contraventions.**

The Department is responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, relating to sanitary accommodation in all factories, and, in addition, the requirements regarding cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors "in any factory in which mechanical power is not used".

The prescribed particulars required to be submitted to the Ministry of Labour and National Service by the Medical Officer of Health are set out as follows :—



**Inspections.**

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections
Factories without mechanical power .....	43	51
Factories with mechanical power .....	260	269
Other premises .....	1	2
TOTAL .....	304	322

**Defects found.**

Particulars	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Found	Remedied
Want of cleanliness ..	20	28	24
Inadequate ventilation	—	3	2
Ineffective drainage of floors .....	—	4	4
Sanitary Conveniences :			
Insufficient .....	—	1	1
Defective .....	2	9	8
Other offences .....	—	4	4
TOTAL .....	22	49	43

**(b) Means of Escape in case of Fire.**

Bye-laws are in operation and administered by the Public Health Department regarding the provision of means of escape in case of fire in factories in which not more than 20 persons are employed, or, in particular cases, where not more than 10 persons are employed on any floor above ground level, provided always that explosives or highly inflammable materials are not stored or used in the factory. Beyond these exceptions, the matter is administered by the Borough Engineer.

**(c) Outworkers' Premises.**

There are four firms in the Borough employing outworkers and the prescribed lists have been received at six-monthly intervals in respect of these outworkers in accordance with legal requirements. Particulars of outworkers residing or carrying on their employment outside the Borough have been transmitted to the appropriate local authorities.

Five lists of outworkers resident in this district, but engaged upon work by firms situate outside Stretford, have been received from neighbouring Public Health Departments.

In all, 205 inspections of outworkers' premises have been made by the Sanitary Staff. The work consists of making wearing apparel, and conditions were found to be satisfactory in all cases.

#### **(d) Smoke Observations.**

20 time-recorded smoke observations were taken during the year. The time concession for the emission of black smoke is laid down in the bye-laws at not more than 2 minutes in any period of half-an-hour, and this limit was exceeded only on five occasions. There were, in addition, three instances of dense smoke other than black being emitted from factory chimneys.

These contraventions were dealt with informally by letter and no prosecutions were taken in respect of smoke nuisances. 119 visits and inspections were made in connection with boiler plant.

In the case of one factory whose chimney has been a persistent offender due to overloading by inferior fuel coupled with the use of a destructor for steam-raising, progress was made in the construction of brickwork to receive a new high-pressure Lancashire boiler. When installed and working, as can be expected in the near future, a pronounced improvement will have been effected, for it will be equipped with mechanical stoking devices. Equipment for the mechanical handling of fuel will also be introduced when two additional boilers are installed within the next year or so.

### **(7) FOOD INSPECTION.**

#### **(a) Meat Inspection.**

The slaughter of food animals at the Mode Wheel Abattoirs continued during the period under review, and all animals slaughtered, namely 6,688 horses, 16 cows and 65 goats, have been inspected post-mortem for evidence of disease. This has involved the Department in a considerable amount of work outside normal office hours due to the slaughtering being carried out at irregular times, including week-ends.

The type of animal brought for slaughter has generally been good, and the work is carried on in a satisfactory manner by two firms who rent the Slaughterhouses from Manchester Corporation.



As a result of diseased and unwholesome conditions found upon examination, 38 horse carcasses, 13 part carcasses of horses, 7 cow carcasses, 1 goat carcase and a considerable amount of offal were condemned as unfit for human consumption. The weight of condemned material was 35 tons 14 cwts. 2 qrs., and this is distinguished by the application of green dye in accordance with the requirements of the Livestock (Restriction on Slaughter) Order, 1940. This shows it to be unfit for human consumption, and it is removed for processing for animal feeding or for manufacture into fertilisers.

The conditions which necessitated the condemnation of the whole carcase in the case of the 38 horses are shown below :—

Septicaemia .....	3	Gangrenous Pneumonia	5
Oedema .....	9	Enteritis .....	6
Fevered .....	8	Generalised Tuberculosis	1
Moribund .....	2	Melanoma .....	1
Toxaemia .....	1	Lipoma .....	1
		Lymphoma.....	1

Localised melanoma, lipoma and lymphoma, etc., have accounted for partial condemnation on 13 occasions.

The most frequent cause of condemnation of offals in horses is the parasitic infection with strongyles in the liver and lungs, and special mention should be made of the frequency with which this parasite invades the peritoneal tissues of the carcase necessitating condemnation or stripping of the flanks.

#### (b) Other Foods.

The routine examination of food in food-shops, warehouses and food-preparing premises again occupied the attention of the Department, in addition to judgment of articles of food upon request. During the year a total weight of 5 tons 4 cwts. 2 qrs. 19½ lbs. was surrendered as unfit for human consumption, as shown in the accompanying list :—

#### Details of Foodstuffs Surrendered.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ration Meat .. .. .		10	3	13
Canned Meat .. .. .		15	0	26
Canned Vegetables .. ..		7	3	5
Canned Fish .. .. .		12	3	0
Canned Milk .. .. .		8	3	1
Canned Fruit .. .. .	1	18	2	25
Jam .. .. .		3	3	15
Butter and other fats ..				8
Bacon .. .. .			3	21½
Rabbits .. .. .			1	4
Miscellaneous .. .. .		5	1	12
Total .. .. .	5	4	2	19½



### **(c) Food Premises.**

#### **(1) General.**

All premises which are used for the preparation, sale, storage or distribution of food have been given increasing attention during the year, and the number of visits have been almost doubled. Whereas in the previous year 583 visits were made to these premises, the figure for visits during the period under review is now reported as 1,020. As a result of these visits substantial progress has been made in the improvement of conditions at many food premises, and proprietors have expended money on modifications to premises, improved drainage and floors, constant hot water and washing facilities, repair and re-decoration of walls and ceilings, and installation of equipment.

The driving force behind these endeavours appears to be a real appreciation of the Standard Code of Practice which lays down detailed structural and hygienic standards for voluntary adoption by food traders. By the end of 1950, 23 Food Hygiene Certificates had been awarded to food traders who had attained the requisite standard in the hygienic preparation, handling and distribution of food.

#### **(2) Dairy Premises.**

216 visits have been made to premises registered for the sale of milk and, in view of the introduction of new Regulations, inspections of dairies and milk shops have been undertaken for registration of premises and distributors of milk and for the purpose of recommending the granting of dealers' licences to use special designations.

One plant for the heat-treatment of milk (H.T.S.T.) continued in use during the year and the dairyman had a flow diversion set fitted to the heat exchanger so that he could ensure that all the milk would be subjected to a minimum temperature of 161°F. and that any milk failing to reach such temperature would be returned for re-heating. This addition to his plant warranted the issue of a Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence. By the close of the year proposals were in hand for the re-planning and re-equipping of the dairy on up-to-date lines.

There is only one farm within the Borough producing milk and supervision of these premises is the responsibility of the National Agricultural Advisory Service, a branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

#### **(3) Ice Cream Premises.**

There are within the Borough 16 manufacturers of ice cream whose premises are regularly inspected and from

which samples are taken both for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis. In addition, inspections of retailers' premises are carried out and, since the supplies normally come from outside the district, samples are also obtained from these premises.

Applications for registration of premises for the manufacture, sale and storage of ice cream were received and dealt with in accordance with the following table :—

APPLICATIONS.	Received.	Granted.
Manufacture and sale of loose ice cream .....	—	—
Sale of wrapped ice cream....	36	36
Sale of loose ice cream .....	2	—

With the above additions to the register, the position at the end of the year was as follows :—

REGISTER OF ICE CREAM PREMISES.	
Manufacture and sale of loose ice cream	16
Sale of wrapped ice cream .....	82
Sale of loose ice cream.....	16
Total .....	114

In addition to improvements recorded in ice cream premises, it was found possible to achieve by informal action a marked improvement in the type of vehicle employed for retailing ice cream in the streets. The vehicles referred to are provided with an overall roof cover and enclosed sides fitted with sliding windows for serving. Provision is made for sanitising scoops and servers, and soap and clean towels are carried for hand washing.

RESULTS OF ICE CREAM TESTING.

	Meth. Blue Reduction Test			
	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
Bacteriological.				
Samples of loose ice cream (manufactured in Stretford)	6	3	2	—
Samples of loose ice cream (manufactured elsewhere)	3	2	1	1
Samples of wrapped ice cream (manufactured elsewhere)	2	—	—	—
TOTAL .....	11	5	3	1



**Chemical.**

Samples of loose ice cream  
(manufactured in Stretford)  
Samples of loose ice cream  
(manufactured elsewhere)  
Samples of wrapped ice cream  
(manufactured elsewhere)

TOTAL . . . . .

	Fat Content		
	More than 10%	5—10 %	2½—5 %
—	7	4	—
2	6	1	—
—	1	—	—
2	14	5	—

Two samples of synthetic cream were obtained and both reports were satisfactory.

**(4) Bakehouses.**

71 inspections of bakehouses were made during the year and the premises were found to be clean and conditions satisfactory. The standard code of practice is being adopted voluntarily in large and small establishments.

**(5) Canteens and Restaurants.**

Particular attention has been given to premises of this nature where large numbers of the public gather for communal feeding. In the case of newly-established businesses, the observations and recommendations of this Department are sought by the Food Executive Officer prior to a catering licence being granted. In existing establishments many improvements were in progress or under consideration at the close of the year. These included improved sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, constant hot water, improved dish-washing facilities and methods, and re-decoration.

**(6) Food Shops.**

The inspection of food shops continued during the year and 343 visits were made to premises of all descriptions for the purpose of extending the clean food campaign and of ensuring that the food offered for sale was sound and wholesome. A number of progressive shopkeepers have attained the standard required and have been awarded the Food Hygiene Certificate. These awards relate to butchers, confectioners, fish-friers, grocers and snack-bars.

**(8) FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—SAMPLING.**

Samples of various foods and drugs have been taken during the year by the Sampling Officer and have been submitted to the Public Analyst to determine compositional



quality. Particulars are included in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

#### **(9) SHOPS AND OFFICES.**

225 visits to shops (other than food shops) were made by the inspectorate to secure compliance with the requirements of the Shops Acts in relation to sanitary accommodation, lighting, ventilation, cleanliness and other factors affecting the health and comfort of shop workers, closing hours, half-holidays, and conditions of employment of young persons. Due to the shortage of commodities for sale, and other influences, the late opening of shops beyond the permitted hours is almost unknown.

Inspection of office accommodation in respect of overcrowding and health and comfort of clerical workers also occupied the attention of the staff. A presumptive standard of 40 sq. ft. of floor area per worker has been adopted, and this appears to be reasonable in the light of conditions encountered.

#### **(10) MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES.**

##### **(a) Cinemas.**

The cinemas in the Borough are periodically visited and inspected with regard to sanitary accommodation. Defects of a minor character are sometimes found, often due to misuse by the public, but these are quickly rectified. One cinema was renovated and extra sanitary accommodation provided after representations from this Department.

##### **(b) Explosives.**

Under the provisions of the Explosives Act, 1875, 58 persons were registered for the sale of fireworks upon payment of the prescribed fee of 1s. 0d.

##### **(c) Game Licences.**

Three licences to deal in game were issued during the year.

##### **(d) Marine Store Dealers.**

The names and addresses of seven Marine Store Dealers appear in the register kept by the Department in pursuance of Section 86 of the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907.

##### **(e) Rag Flock.**

No samples of Rag Flock were taken during the year. Visits have been made to furniture and bedding manufacturers where other filling materials are utilised, but no action was found to be necessary.

# (11) HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

At the commencement of the year under review there were 22 Licensed Hackney Carriages operating in the Borough.

Owing to the abolition of petrol rationing during the year a number of persons on the Waiting List intimated that they were desirous of obtaining a Hackney Carriage Licence. It was therefore decided to issue a further ten licences. At the end of the year six of the applicants had provided suitable vehicles, making the total number of Hackney Carriage Licences issued 28. At that time the remaining four applicants had not provided vehicles which would comply with the Council's requirements.

During the year the Hackney Carriage Proprietors in the Borough applied for a revision of fares as follows :—

## FARES.

If the distance does not exceed one mile—	s.	d.
For the whole distance (before 11-0 p.m.) .....	1	6
For the whole distance (after 11-0 p.m. and until 6-0 a.m.)	2	0
If the distance exceeds one mile—		
For each quarter of a mile completed and for any part of a quarter of a mile completed thereafter (before 11-0 p.m.) .....	0	4½
For each quarter of a mile completed and for any part of a quarter of a mile completed thereafter (after 11-0 p.m. and until 6-0 a.m.) .....	0	6
If kept waiting by the hirer more than five minutes in the aggregate during the hiring, for any time during which such hackney carriage shall be kept waiting over and above five minutes in the aggregate, the sum of 5s. 0d. per hour and a proportionate sum for any time less than one hour.		
Providing that such proprietor or driver shall be entitled to demand or take for luggage outside the hackney carriage in addition to the fare hereinbefore prescribed—		
(1) For each bicycle or perambulator .....	0	9
(2) For each package .....	0	3

The Town Council approved this revised list of fares and recommended that Home Office approval be obtained.

The granting of Special Hackney Carriage Licences enabling a Hackney Carriage licensed by some other local authority to ply for hire on the stands provided at the Lancashire County Cricket Ground, the White City Stadium and the Manchester United Football Ground continued during the year.

A tabulated statement is appended (in Appendix A) showing the total number of licences granted during the year and the income received therefrom.



## **(12) MORTUARY.**

The mortuary situate at City Road is the responsibility of the Corporation, but its use is mainly determined by the County Police.

During the year it was used on 43 occasions for the reception of bodies, deaths having resulted from the following causes :—

- 33 deaths from natural causes.
- 4 road accidents
- 3 suicide cases.
- 2 cases of drowning.
- 1 death from coal gas poisoning.

The construction of the joint Ambulance Station and Mortuary on a plot of land adjoining Trafford Public Hall commenced during September and it is anticipated that the buildings will be completed during 1951. The cost of the Mortuary will be borne by the Corporation and the cost of the Ambulance Station by the Lancashire County Council.

### **Burial or Cremation of the Dead.**

Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, imposes the duty on this Council of causing to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died or been found dead within the Borough in any case where it appears that no suitable arrangements have been made or are being made to dispose of the body.

During the year one burial was carried out at a cost of £18. The Council applied to the Ministry of National Insurance for the maximum Death Grant of £12, which reduced the nett cost to the Corporation to £6. Where there is reason to believe that cremation would be contrary to the wishes of the deceased, provision is made for earth burial.

## **(13) PETROLEUM AND CARBIDE.**

Seven new applications for storage licences were submitted during the year, and were granted. In all, 167 licences to store petroleum spirit and petroleum mixtures and 11 to store carbide of calcium were granted. Licence fees amounting to £120 were received. All new stores are constructed in accordance with Regulations adopted by the Corporation and all are inspected for approval prior to the issue of a licence. Visits are made from time to time to ascertain whether the premises or stores are up to the same standard as when originally licensed, and to note if the conditions of the licences are being observed. Cases of difficulty, or where there is a serious fire hazard, are referred to the Fire Prevention Officers for their observations and advice.



## **(14) PUBLIC CLEANSING.**

### **(a) Refuse Collection.**

At the close of the year house refuse was being collected from 17,534 premises, and trade refuse was being removed from 130 shops, warehouses, offices, etc. The receptacles consisted of 18,610 dustbins and two dry ashpits. In addition, pail contents are collected twice weekly from premises on the docks and wharves of the Ship Canal where there is no sewer available.

The frequency of collection achieved during 1949 was maintained during the course of 1950. The incidence of sickness and absenteeism towards the end of the year, and the effects of the Christmas holiday in time lost and extra refuse produced, caused some deterioration of the position.

The Municipal Dustbin Provision Scheme, whereby dustbin renewals are undertaken by the Department and the new dustbins remain the property of the Corporation, commenced with effect from May, 1950.

At the close of the year 1,352 new dustbins had been supplied to premises within the Borough.

### **(c) Refuse Disposal.**

The new site for controlled tipping of town's refuse was further developed during the year, and a large culvert was constructed for the effectual drainage of the first large field, approximately 9 acres in area. It had already been agreed by the Committee that stripping of the top-soil (which was 3 in. deep in this field) was not to be undertaken as it was not an economic proposition, but the question will have to be re-examined in the case of other parcels of land and, at the same time, a thorough enquiry into the use of mechanical aids will be undertaken. This promises to save money by displacing approximately two-thirds of the labour employed on the tip and releasing men for the collection teams, where vacancies are not easily filled. The system allows for tipping of loads on the surface of the tip and not over the tip face, the refuse being pushed over by a bulldozer. This facilitates recovery of salvage and obviates accidental damage to vehicles in tipping, due to sinking, or buckling of the steel plates.

Regular weighing of refuse prior to disposal was not possible during the year under review, but check weighings were made from time to time. The weighbridge should be installed during the coming year as soon as the erection of the weighbridge office is completed. The estimated weight of refuse collected and disposed of at Poplar Meadows Tip during the year 1950 was 19,606 tons.

### (c) Comparative Costs of Collection and Disposal.

The work entailed during the year and the expenditure incurred is set out below and is compared with the figures obtained in 1940 :—

	1950	1940
Estimated population .....	62,450	54,420
Premises .....	17,534	16,788*
Total collection .....	19,606 tons	11,440 tons
Yield per house during the } year .....	1 ton 2.36 cwt.	13.63 cwt.
Refuse produced per person ..	6.29 cwt.	4.24 cwt.
Yield of refuse (365 days) ....	53.72 tons	31.06 tons
Daily yield per 1,000 pop. ....	17.2 cwt.	11.6 cwt.
Output of refuse per 1,000 pop...	313.947 tons	210.2 tons

\* Owing to enemy action during the later part of 1940 the number of habitable premises could not be accurately ascertained.

The increase in the cost of the service is shown in the following summary :—

	1950	1940
Gross Expenditure on Collection and Disposal .....	£ 19,889	£ 11,369
Gross Income—	£	
Trade refuse .....	135	
Weighbridge fees .....	33	
Tip rent .....	222	
Rent of building .....	30	
	420	2,610*
Net cost—collection and disposal	19,469	8,759
1940 : * This figure included salvage sales.		
*Net cost per ton .....	19s. 10.83d.	14s. 4d.
*Net cost per 1,000 population	£311	£152
*Net cost per 1,000 houses or premises .....	£1,110	£490
*Net cost equivalent to rate in £	8.85d.	4.13d.
Product of 1d. rate .....	£2,198	£2,121

\* These figures exclude loan charges.

### (d) Transport.

During the year seven new vehicles were delivered, completing the programme of replacement which was necessitated due to the impossibility of securing new vehicles during the war.

The vehicles employed in the cleansing department at the close of the year comprised :—

Five Dennis Side Loaders of 10 cub. yds. capacity.

(Registered—one in August 1949, one in January 1950 and three in May 1950).



Two Dennis "Paxit" Rear Loaders of 18 cub. yds. capacity.  
(Registered, September 1950).

One S. & D. Side Loader of 10 cub. yds. capacity.  
(Registered, August 1946).

One S. & D. Rear Loader (Moving Floor) of 18 cub. yds. capacity.  
(Registered, October 1949).

One Austin Rear Loader (Moving Floor) of 18 cub. yds. capacity.  
(Registered, March 1950).

One Austin 5-ton S.W.B. Tipper.  
(Registered, November 1949).

The Austin Tipper is employed in carting ashes for tip covering and consolidation of newly-covered runs to the tip face, also delivery of new dustbins.

The S. & D. Side Loader (10 cub. yds. capacity) is used for the collection of kitchen waste.

#### (e) Salvage.

Owing to the very grave shortage of Paper, and the increase in prices for paper salvage, it was decided that the Department should resume the collection of this vital raw material with effect from December, 1950.

Kitchen waste collection showed a decrease of 12.95% as compared with the previous year. The communal bins in the streets account for only one-third of this amount, and the quality of the contents is usually poor. The use of communal bins has certain disadvantages which give rise to complaints in warm weather. Periodical steam sterilisation of the bins has effected some improvement. The remaining two-thirds of the annual yield is obtained from restaurants, canteens, schools, etc. ; it is of better quality and collection costs are much less.

The following table gives details of the various items of salvage sold in 1950 :—

#### Details of Salvage Sold.

				WEIGHT			INCOME		
				Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	..	..	..	15	5	84	137	11	9
Kitchen Waste	..	..	..	450	12	0	1,157	15	7
Totals	..	..	..	465	17	84	£1,295	7	4



The total weight of salvage sold since 1939 was 10,181 tons, with a resulting income of £34,756, and the table below shows the weights of the principal items :—

	Tons
Paper .. .. .	3,396
Kitchen Waste .. .. .	5,119
Textiles .. .. .	174
Bones .. .. .	131
Ferrous Metal .. .. .	257
Non-Ferrous Metal .. .. .	20
Bottles and Jars .. .. .	339
	(69,945 doz.)
Glass .. .. .	141
Tins .. .. .	248
Rubber .. .. .	37

APPENDIX A.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE AND OTHED LICENCES.

The following licences have been issued :

	YEAR 1950		
	No. issued	Rate	Amount received
		s. d.	£ s. d.
Hackney Coach .....	28	—	—
Hackney Coach Driver .....	40	1 0	2 0 0
Special Hackney Coach .....	67	—	—
Special Hackney Coach Driver	68	1 0	3 8 0
<b>Other Licences Issued :</b>			
Petroleum .....	167	Scale	120 0 0
Carbide of Calcium .....	11	do.	
Game .....	3	2 6	0 7 6









